

# ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

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## THE MINING FIELD.

News from Every Quarter of Arizona.  
General Mining Notes.

### A SEASON OF GREAT ACTIVITY.

#### SHIPMENTS.

The United Globe Mines are shipping two to three carloads of ore per day to the Copper Queen works, at Bisbee.

#### THE BLACK WARRIOR.

The Black Warrior Copper company will put a big force of carpenters to work immediately to complete the housing of the reduction works. The company has received advices of the shipment from the east of several carloads of sheet lead to be used in lining the leaching tanks.

#### DID ASSESSMENT.

E. J. Lawler and Perry Howie were in town the fore part of the week, taking a well-earned holiday after having completed a contract for the Black Warrior Copper company. They went out Wednesday to do the assessment work on the Hunton estate property, and other property belonging to themselves.

#### UPPER TONTO.

Frank Trege, who has been at work for several months developing claims bonded from Harvey Morris J. B. Hecker owning a fourth interest in one of the claims has run a crosscut tunnel 230 feet and has cut through 25 to 30 feet of low-grade ore, averaging 4 to 5 per cent. There is about 40 to 50 feet to go to strike the main ledge, which it is expected will be finished by the 15th instant, when the contract will terminate.

#### THE ALLIANCE.

Frank Westbrook, a few days ago, brought in specimens of native copper from the Alliance mine, situated in Lost gulch, adjoining claims of the Black Warrior company. The Alliance is one of a group of claims owned and being developed by the Lost Gulch Copper company. The ore is from a vein now down 45 feet from the tunnel level, and represents a depth from the surface of 65 feet. The showing is said to be excellent.

#### GUN CREEK.

D. R. Williamson, who came in last Tuesday from Gun Creek, reports great activity in that district. The most important of recent discoveries are on the claims of Gowan and Pranty, recently located. They have several claims grouping with the Black Warrior, showing rich glances on every claim. The Erie is working the usual force in drifting, and good ore is being encountered. Williamson and Miller are sinking a shaft on one of their claims, and are down 38 feet in good sulphuret ore, and are much encouraged by the showing.

#### ERIE CONSOLIDATED.

Ed Sawyer came up from the Gun Creek mining district the latter part of last week, and says the group of mines known as the Erie Consolidated, owned and being developed by the Wahuta Copper company, continue to improve as development work progresses. The future of this property is now about assured. The developments are almost far enough advanced to warrant the erection of a smelter, and the work now being done is more for the purpose of determining the capacity of the smelter than anything else.

#### AN ENCOURAGING SHOWING.

Assessment work has been completed on the Kingston, Pittsburg and Josephine copper claims, situated near the Gray mine, and owned by James Wiley and Rolling Rogers & Starr. The shaft on the Kingston has been cleaned out and is now down 100 feet, showing a 2-foot strata of oxide ore, averaging 15 per cent copper, from the surface to the bottom. Drifts at 4 feet and 70 feet in depth are all in ore, making a fine showing. The ledge on the Kingston is 15 feet wide. The Pittsburg and Josephine also look well for the amount of development done, the Josephine, especially, being a very promising prospect.

#### Territorial and General Mining.

Mexico's imports of mining machinery are fast approaching the value of a million dollars a month.

The advance in the price of lead is stimulating the production of that metal in many of the mining camps.

Demand for quartz miners in Colorado has so drawn upon the coal miners as to threaten a coal famine in that state.

Forty thousand shares of the Shannon Copper company, at Clifton, are being offered for sale in New York for \$2.50 per share.

Notwithstanding the decline in silver mining, that metal is more active in Colorado today than it has been for many years past.

Two tons of ore per minute for every minute of the month was Leadville's output record during November. And yet it was claimed little more than a year ago that the great carbonate camp was worked out.

It is said that the Mountain Key mine at Pinos Altos, N. M., is about to be sold to Chicago capitalists. This mine, during the five years it was operated by a St. Louis company, produced over \$500,000 in free gold and about \$250,000 in concentrates.

The Utica (Cal.) mines and mills are now all in operation, being operated by electric power. The new power was tested on Wednesday, and has been in operation ever since, giving excellent satisfaction. The old Utica will be pushed more vigorously than ever with the new power.

A large deal in Calumet and Hecla copper having been closed whereby that company agrees to deliver 17,000,000 pounds of its product at 17 cents, and the company being out of the market for the time being, it is predicted by metal statisticians that the price of copper will advance.

The gold output from the Cariboo district, British Columbia, this year is estimated at \$1,000,000. Extensive hydraulic plants are operated by several companies, and a great deal of new mining machinery is taken into the district. Some of the nuggets found this season were worth \$100.

It is reported through the Star that the 175-ton smelter at the Helvetia, which was blown in a week ago last Saturday, is turning out copper matte to the satisfaction of the management. The narrow gauge railroad from the mine to the smelter, three miles in length, is running in good shape. The camp has a population of over 500, of which number 350 men are on the payroll of the Helvetia Copper Mining and Smelting company. The coke and supplies for the company's store, come in from Vail's station, from which point shipments of matte will be made.

Nome City, which is now Alaska's most northerly town, has most promising prospects. While the gold lasts it is bound to flourish. Nor is it certain that the working out of the precious metals would cause it to decline. The day is surely coming when the useful metals will cut the greatest figure in the development of Alaska, says a correspondent of the Denver Record. There are sections in Arizona which offer greater inducements to the prospector and miner than Nome City and the frozen country that has offered so many alluring propositions. We have them here in every desirable phase—copper, lead, silver and gold. It would require more time than is allotted to a paper of this portention to speak of our capabilities as they exist.

The "expert" who talks glibly of "my people" and desires long time bonds on anything he can get, is numerous nowadays, says the Mineral Wealth of Northern California. The mine owner has a right to know that "my people" are not myths, and have the means to carry out the promises of the "expert." Promiscuous bonding of properties with no purchaser in sight is bad for the property, bad for the owner and bad for the district. The bond, in all probability, will be offered at a score of varying prices to a score of operators, and will finally be forfeited, leaving the owner with "failure to sell" against the property, and the gamut of prices at which the property was offered to face at every turn.

The supreme court of Montana has just decided an important point covering the meaning of section 2320 of the revised United States statutes, which provides that no location of a mining claim shall be made until the discovery of a vein or lode is found to exist within the boundaries of the proposed claim. In this decision the court holds that the mere finding of mineral in the rock constitutes the discovery, and that it is not necessary to show that the ore is "pay." Nor is it necessary for the locator to subsequently and prior to the perfection of title to show that there is paying mineral in place within the claim if later, in the development of the property paying mineral is found. The deduction from the decision is that it is not necessary to show paying ore on the outcrop of a vein to make a valid location thereon, but subsequently paying mineral must be found if a controversy should arise between the locator and an agricultural entry.

The Commonwealth mine at Pearce is running twenty stamps and two

pulverizers. An addition of thirty stamps to the plant is about completed, which will give a daily capacity of 200 tons. Steam power, generated by coal, is used. Formerly the higher grade ore was shipped, but the practice was discontinued some months ago, and hereafter all ores will be treated at the works. This mine was bought by R. A. F. Penrose for himself and friends for \$275,000, when the mine was in the prospective stage. The mine returned to the investors considerably above this sum within the first three months, without any outlay for machinery other than an inexpensive whim. Since then it has produced a very large amount. Mr. Penrose made an exhaustive geological report on the Cripple Creek district for the United States Geological Survey, and recognized the great value in the Commonwealth mine when a mere prospect.

From the United Verde copper mine, with its income of \$11,000,000 a year, Senator Clark derives \$30,000 a day, which is \$120 an hour, or \$20 a minute, says a correspondent in the Phoenix Republican. If the expectations of Mr. Clark in regard to the output of the United Verde mine are realized, of 995,000,000 pounds of copper a year, his income alone from this source will be \$17,280,000 a year, or \$46,000 a day. At this rate Mr. Clark's copper mine is worth \$580,000,000. There have been other mines which have produced enormously for a short time, but they have soon become exhausted. The Verde mine, however, is the marvel of the age, and miners who have had access in any way to the ore body do not pretend to predict what the future may show. If it lasts twenty years at the present rate of production, Mr. Clark has yet \$220,000,000 to draw upon in annual installments. If the mine should last fifty years, his heirs will find a bank account unequalled by that of any in the world.

The following, from the Prescott Prospect, will be appreciated by claim owners in this district who have had experience with so-called mining men who want the earth and the fullness thereof: There are at present a number of gentlemen in this town in search of a mine that is developed to a point of absolute safety as an investment—one that has all the geological and mineralogical conditions in its favor, and gives further every evidence of increasing ore bodies, both in extent and richness. Such a mine is being searched for, and presumably with expectations of being found; and such a mine these gentlemen would buy providing that double the amount of the price asked is in sight, and that the seller guarantee that it will continue to improve with development by depositing the purchase price in the hands of a third person, to be paid to the buyer in case the mine fails to come up to the requirements stipulated. Go home, gentlemen, and back to your congenial calling. The principles of the three ball shop cannot be successfully applied to mining.

A sensational copper discovery is reported from Dos Cabezas, 12 miles from Wilcox. A company has been formed to work the mines, and is capitalized at \$2,000,000. The Range News says: The company has secured the entire Emersy group, consisting of about twenty claims. Five or six shafts have already been sunk, and all show copper ore assaying in value from \$35 to \$40 per ton. The shaft on the Oregon at a depth of 55 feet discloses a vein 37 feet in width. How much wider it is remains to be demonstrated. It is the intention of the company to exploit the mine in the most thorough manner and to this end a large number of expert miners from Clifton and Bisbee will be set to work immediately. A 25-foot vein of gold bearing quartz has been struck in the Oregon, which adds to the sensational interest which the mine has aroused. A townsite, to be known as Laub City, is now being laid off. The town is located at the mouth of a canyon about two miles above the village of Dos Cabezas. The most remarkable feature in the whole affair is that instead of being a gold district; as it has always been considered, Dos Cabezas will be primarily a copper camp.

During the preliminary work of the carnival, says the Republican, an effort was made to secure a display of the mineral products of the territory. Letters were sent to the various mine owners, asking them to send specimens. A number of the mine owners expressed their regret at being unable to comply with the request, while a number of others stated that they would take pleasure in attending to it. It was the intention of the carnival association to place the minerals on exhibit for the benefit of the visitors and at the conclusion of the carnival turn the mineral over to the board of trade and thus aid in starting a permanent exhibit. The Old Dominion Copper company of Globe and the United Globe, some days since,

shipped by freight a number of specimens taken from their mines. The shipment was received and immediately unpacked and placed on exhibition at the room of the board of trade, where it will be placed permanently. The specimens were plainly marked, so that even the veriest tyro in mineralogy may be able to comprehend their character. The Old Dominion Copper company has not been lost, and, to the contrary effect, it is highly appreciated by the carnival people.

The Arizona, Eastern and Montana company, one of the recent mining companies to go into incorporation, is the first of all the Arizona companies formed to work copper mines in the past two years to declare dividends, says the Prescott Courier. This company not only owns twenty-six mines in Yavapai county, but it is said that its great bonanza lays in Mexico and in the state of Washington, where, at Spokane, it is finishing one of the largest lead and copper smelters in the west. The Arizona, Eastern and Montana company entered Yavapai county last June, and soon was in possession of some valuable mining property. In August they started up the Big Bug smelter and were unquestionably the direct cause of much of our present mining activity. Their most valuable mine is the Lone Pine, now worked by a large force and making a daily product large enough to keep the Big Bug smelter in operation. The Lone Pine is said to be the largest producer of copper ore in Northern Arizona, second to the United Verde. While the company's greatest efforts lay outside of Arizona, yet it is believed that the Lone Pine will cause Yavapai county to be the seat of their most extensive operations in the future.

It seems that Globe possesses a magician, who is without honor in his own country. A Globe correspondent of the Mining and Scientific Press writes: I have been treated to an exhibition of a new divining mineral rod by one who claims to have made a valuable discovery. I was conducted by the discoverer, an old man, to a barn on Sunday morning and shown a porous reed three feet long and as large as a pipestem, and also a vial containing the secret combination of magical minerals, which weighed about 2 ounces. This vial was tied to one end of the wand by a silk thread (the said silk was indispensable). Then he began prospecting for gold by putting a \$20 piece in his mouth and taking hold of the end of the wand by both hands. It began to rise, with the vial attached at the other end, until it stood straight up in the air. He then proceeded to prospect for copper by placing a copper cent in his mouth in place of the gold piece removed, and standing to the east he again took the wand in his hands, when it commenced to rise over his head and pointed to the Old Dominion properties, situated due west. How it was done I am unable to say. The old man says he can find oil in the same way, and says that it can be found within six miles of here. He wanted to organize a company, but I did not invest.

In the supreme court of Montana the following decision has been handed down, says the Western Mining World: In an action to determine adverse claims to a mining claim, a notice of location which described a claim as being situated in a certain county, a certain distance from another claim, and defined by courses marked by substantial monuments, readily identified by marks thereon, taken in connection with evidence that the locator discovered gold bearing quartz and made a monument at the place of discovery, upon which he posted his notice, shows prima facie ownership of such claim. A notice posted by the locator of a claim that he owns 1,500 feet on the lode, will be construed to limit his claim to 750 feet along the lode on either side of the point of discovery. A notice of location of a mining claim, which by reference to natural objects and monuments erected by the locator, contains directions which, taken in connection with such objects, would enable a person of ordinary intelligence to find the claim and trace the boundaries, is sufficient. Whether or not the claim can be ascertained is for the jury. Where one enters upon the mining claim of another under claim of title to the same, and warns such other not to mine thereon, such conduct amounts to an ouster from the territory of the latter by the former.

A good deal has been lately said about some late discoveries of wolfram ores in the Guijas mountains, Arizona. As a matter of fact no late discoveries of wolfram ores have been made in that territory. The discoveries referred to, as we learn on the very best authority, are those made by Bent and Sampson, of Tucson, in 1872, says the Los Angeles Mining Review. The Review is in error in its every statement. Wolfram ore was discovered long after the Guijas mountain strike,

and the mines have been in constant operation ever since, and were, up to a few weeks ago, considered the only wolfram producing mines in Arizona. They are in the Dragoon mountains. The Review further says: "A report we have received in connection with this state's that in 1872 Bent and Sampson discovered some manganese deposits in the Guijas mountains, fifty-five miles southerly from Tucson. Nothing was done with the ore at that time, and it was not until 1895 that attention was again directed to the deposits. An examination made of them at that time showed that the ore was an iron manganese, or tungsten (wolfram), but as there was very little demand for tungsten then no further attention was paid to it, and it was not until the demand for tungsten last year that the existence of these deposits was again recalled to the attention of Bent and Sampson. They sold the property last spring to the American Wolfram company for \$40,000. Should the Mining Review of Los Angeles take a little precaution in regard to its mining news the public would fare less hardship when perusing its columns. There are many interesting trustworthy mining items to be gleaned from the columns of the Silver Belt, and it needs only a little diligent exercise to present it in a readable shape. Glaring misrepresentation is possibly hurtful to Arizona—it is not beneficial to a publication that pretends to represent something that it does not.

"Wildcats" are not confined to the eastern country; they thrive in the very heart of all mining sections, where people are supposed to be proof against their wiles and rapacity. Cripple Creek has started a movement for their extermination, and Washington and Idaho send out warnings about cunning promoters and unscrupulous corporations. The Cour d'Alene Sun states that a great many mining companies are being organized in that district, and while the great majority are no doubt meritorious, there are some that need scrutiny from intending investors. Of course, any prospect is liable to be converted into a producing mine, but the mere organization of a company does not make a mine. We believe, says the Sun, that the best and quickest way of converting prospects into producing properties is through the organization of stock companies, for seldom does an individual like W. A. Clark take hold of a claim and develop it; that is usually done by syndicates or stock companies. Arizona, also, should take steps to smother out any "wildcat" manipulations that crop up in the future. The mining industry should be protected as much as the stock business or any other legitimate calling. When the investor is protected against the wiles of these sharks mining will then have been put on the plane of legitimacy and the industry will prosper accordingly. A statute law should be enacted, so sweeping and stringent as to make Arizona anything but an inviting field for the blood suckers of the class above referred to.

It is stated that the Arizona Copper company, at Clifton, is destined to be the largest mining camp in Arizona, and possibly in the world. The company evidently believes the assertion. It is from the Copper Era, and is produced as an evidence that our mines are good and productive, let them be where they may. The local paper says: "To start with, there are five levels, or stories, to the building in which the machinery is being placed. The works are about half a mile north of the smelter on the opposite side of the mountain. All of the machinery is made of the very finest rolled steel. The main shafts are set in solid masonry, the level having been made in the side of the mountain where the incline is about 45 degrees. Six large gas engines of 100 horse power each will furnish power to run the mill proper. The engines will be on the fourth level from the bottom. There are also two 25 horse power gas engines on the fifth level which will run the crushers. There will be 28 large vanners and 32 jigs. The company will manufacture its own gas, and the large gas mains are now in position throughout the works, as are also the water mains. The company has put in a new battery of boilers at their pumping station on the San Francisco river, six miles distant, for the purpose of increasing the water supply. Hydrants with hose connected have been put in at proper distances throughout the works as precautionary measures against fire, and the pressure will be 20 pounds to the square inch. A walk has been built along every shaft so that any part of the mill can be reached. All the wooden floors are double, with B. & B. roofing between. The plant is supplied with seven pumps, four of which will be running all the time, keeping in circulation 1,400 gallons of water. The capacity of the mill will be 600 tons and from 200 to 250 tons of ore will be running constantly."

#### Upper Tonto.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

D. M. Gilleland, Jno. Booth and E. C. Conway are in Globe this week.

Grandpa Haught is quite sick at the present writing.

Dr. Maish made a professional call here Monday.

Robert McMurray passed through on his way to Globe Friday.

Uncle Jno. Abbott has returned from a visit to Pleasant Valley.

W. B. Neal has made several business trips to the upper part of the county recently.

Marshal Asbill came over from Gum Creek yesterday en route to Payson for supplies for the Erie.

Dr. King, of the Erie, came down from Payson on Tuesday.

Hiram Sorrels, of Payson, is stopping on the creek.

Several from here spent Thanksgiving day in Payson, and all who attended the dance report a pleasant time.

Myron Sanders, Jim Davis and Arthur Gibson are bagging game over near the Diamond mountain.

H. W. Nash visited our school Monday.

H. D. Tardy and D. M. Gilleland have contracted with parties from Phoenix to sink a 75-foot shaft on one of their copper claims known as the Maybell. This is one of the many fine claims on Gum creek, and is located about two miles from the Schell group. The ore is copper glance, and runs from 30 to 40 per cent copper with 40 ounces silver. Many who have seen this claim say it is one of the best in the district. Mr. Thompson, of Verde, is superintending the work.

#### Payson News.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Cold weather.

A little discord about school affairs during the past week.

Ed Tewksbury visited our town during the past week looking for jurymen. Ed is always a welcome visitor.

Walter Fisher, of Rye, was up a few days ago.

Dr. Maish is on the go most of the time; business appears good with him.

The Callaghan building is nearing completion.

Mr. Hillgass has notices out for a grand ball on the 26th, to take place in the new hall.

Ben Pysatt and family left on the 1st for Mesa and Phoenix, where they will spend the winter.

Mart McDonald is about to build a new residence for himself and family on the East Fork.

A new strike of high grade copper glance ore has been made by Messrs. Pranty and Gowan, on some new locations on Gun Creek.

Frank Bissig and party are back from the Mazatzals. The assessment work has been completed for the year. He reports the finding of good ore bodies in several of the claims.

It is reported that a diamond drill is to be brought in to be worked in some locations recently made in the Mazatzals, near House's camp. The parties owning the property are, we understand, from Jerome.

A rich strike is reported made on the Wolf mine, the oldest location in the basin. Samples brought to town show free gold, and plenty of it. This property is owned by Brimmer, Kell and others.

A pack train is running steadily between the Erie camp and Payson.

Deer are now plentiful, and our local hunters are going into the wilderness of supplying the market.

Mr. Montgomery, a partner of J. B. Hocker in some copper property in the Mazatzals, was in town on the 10th, and reports that his mines are showing up well.

J. B. Hocker came in with his team on the 10th. While on Oxbow hill one wagon was upset, which came very near doing Jim up. As it is, he is carrying a bandage around his head.

August Pieper has sent out several men to do assessment work on his gold properties near the East Verdes.

#### The Maid of Gila.

One of the handsome maids of the or was Miss Maud Kenyon, of Gila county. Twenty-six years ago Mr. Kenyon, the girl's father, married Miss Crampton, of Maricopa county, who at the time of the marriage lived at old Maricopa Wells. Her father had a store at that place. Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon were the first white couple married in Maricopa county, and we claim that the Gila county maid is of right a Phoenix girl. Miss Kenyon is 23 years old, tall, slender and a brunette of a pronounced type. The lady was one of the most beautiful girls that attended the carnival, and she is as charming in her manners as she is in face and figure.—Gazette.